

CMAS inštruktorski licenčni seminar, Ljubljana 2010

Procesi v človeškem organizmu pri potopih globlje od 35m ter njihove posledice

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Zdravniška komisija pri Slovenski potapljaški
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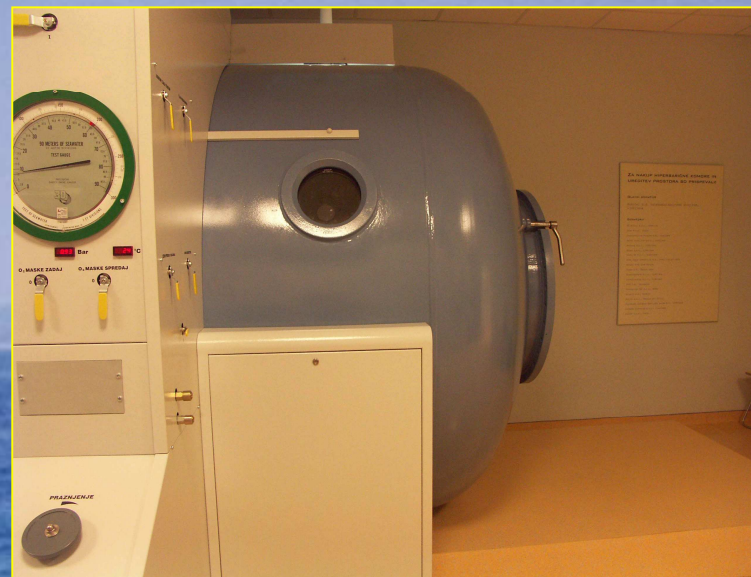


HBO v Ljubljani

- 1992 - 95 manjša hiperbarična komora v okviru MF
- v maju 2005 večja večprostorska hiperbarična komora na MF v Ljubljani





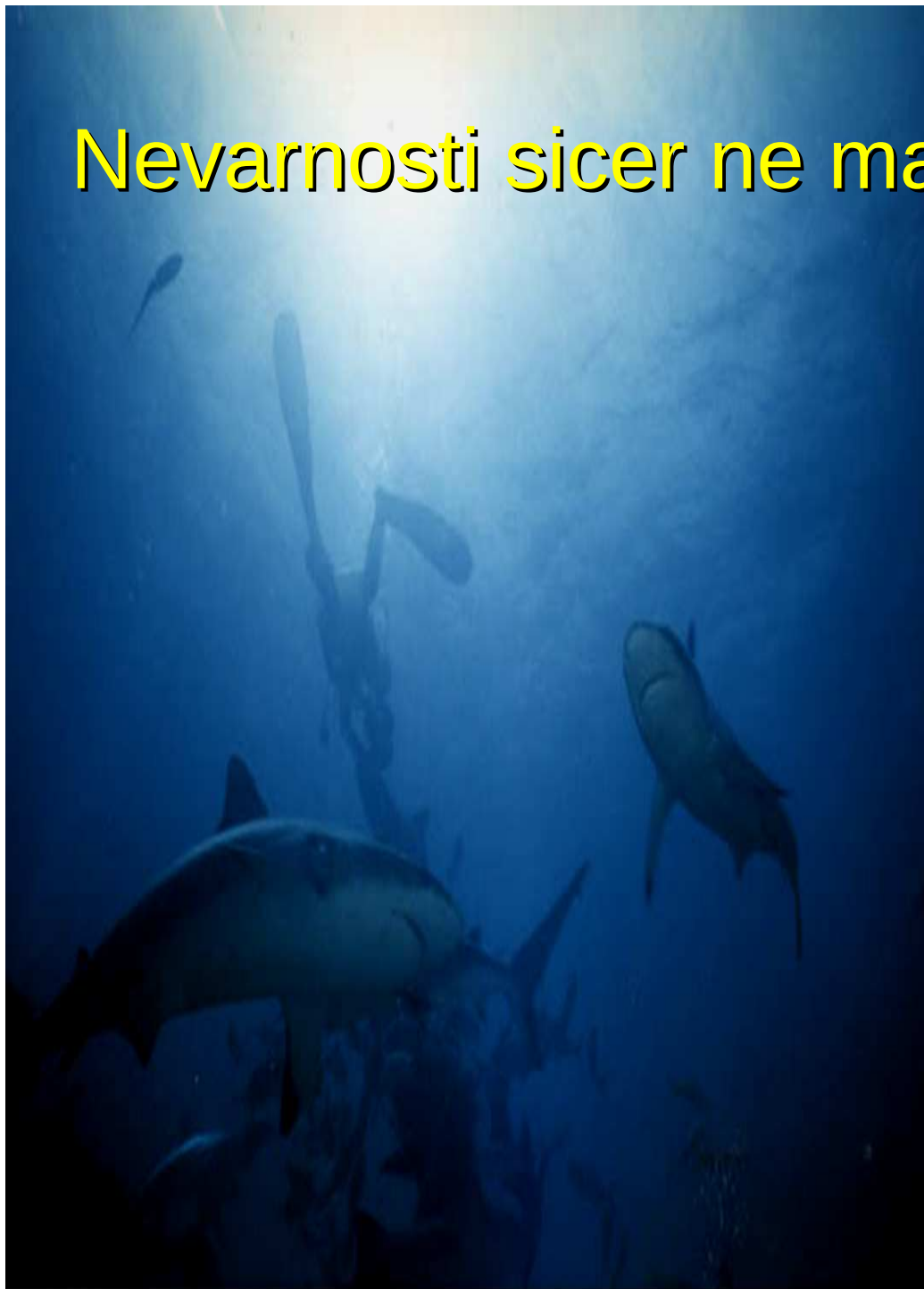


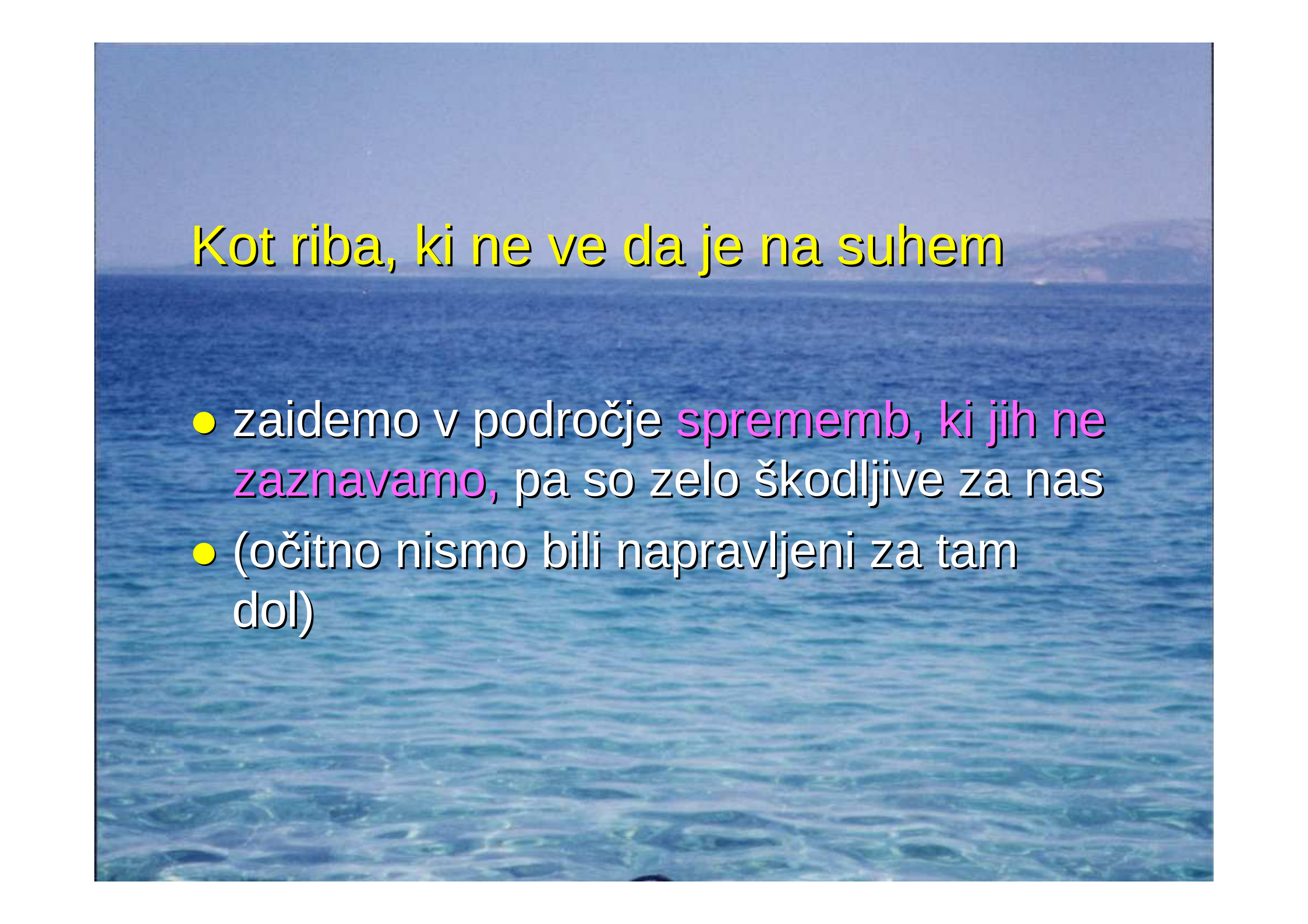
Protokol 3 ATA 90 minut

Potapljanje je čudovit šport

- s pomočjo tehničnih sredstev zaobidemo očitne ovire
- zaidemo v področje občutka popolne svobode

Nevarnosti sicer ne manjka





Kot riba, ki ne ve da je na suhem

- zaidemo v področje sprememb, ki jih ne zaznavamo, pa so zelo škodljive za nas
- (očitno nismo bili napravljeni za tam dol)

Tuje okolje obdaja potapljača v celoti

- Temperatura vode (podhladitve)
- Gibanje vode (izčrpanost)
- $\text{Tlak} = \text{sila} / \text{površina}$

Najpomembnejših sprememb ne zaznavamo

- Parcialni tlak dušika
- Previsok parcialni tlak kisika
- Parcialni tlak CO_2 deloma, nato zataji

Pomembnih sprememb ne zaznavamo

ADVANCED RECREATIONAL DIVING: ADVANTAGES AND HAZARDS

A. Marroni and D. H Elliott,

DAN Europe Foundation

PART I: CURRENT SITUATION IN EUROPE

- Svoje neumnosti (ki pa se jo da izmeriti v metrih)
- “Kako globoko se potapljaš?” tudi do 156m (pO₂ nad 3 bar)

POGOSTOST POTAPLJAŠKIH NESREČ NARAŠČA

- V ZDA 9.000.000 potapljačev
- V Evropi 1.000.000 potapljačev
- umre 3-9 / 100.000 letno

DeGorordo A, Resuscitation 2003

Helping divers since 1983



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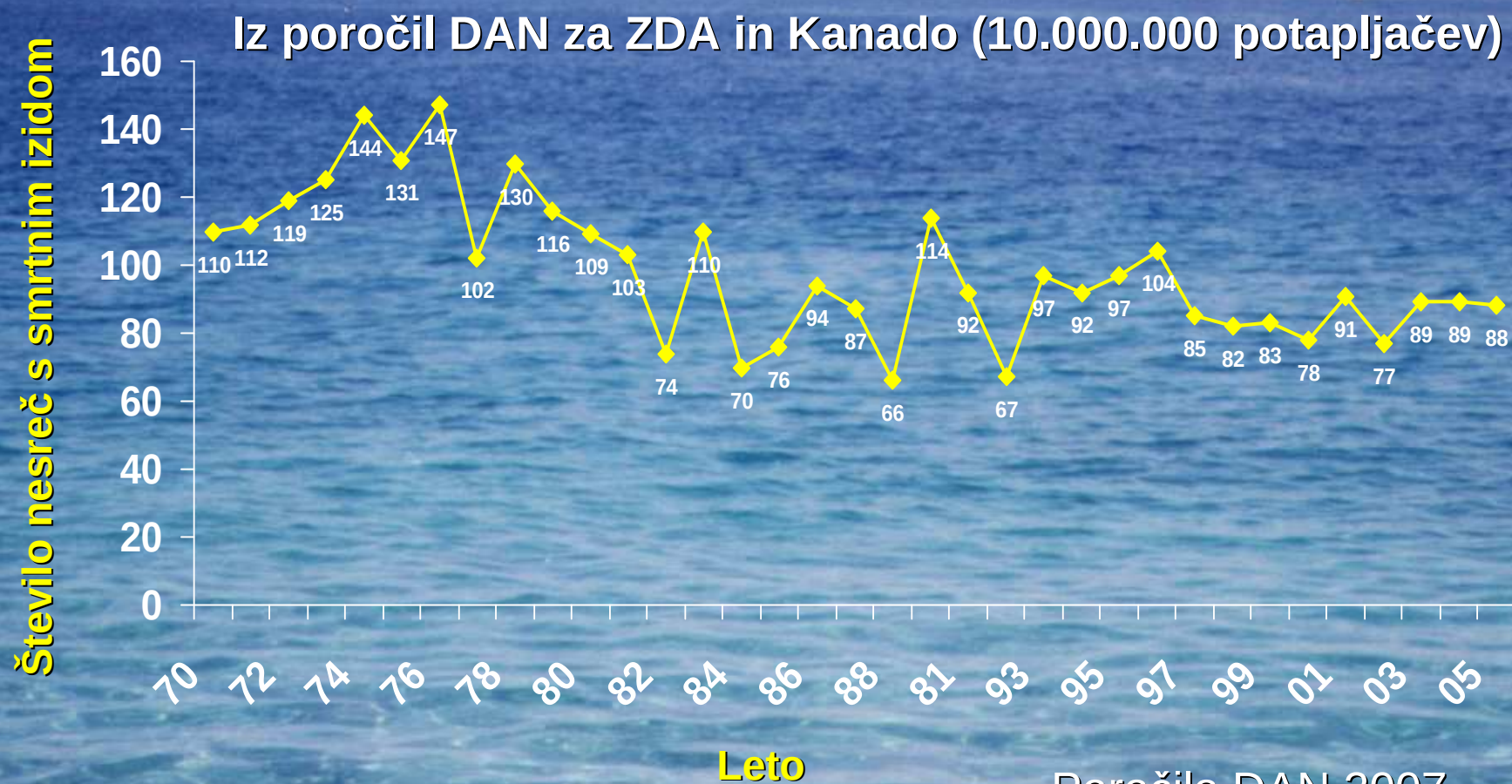
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POGOSTOST POTAPLJAŠKIH NESREČ



Poročilo DAN 2007

BOYLOV ZAKON

$$P_1 V_1 = P_2 V_2$$

**nižji tlak = večja
prostornina**

**višji tlak = manjša
prostornina**



HENRIJEV ZAKON + DALTONOV

**Večji parcialni tlak plina $\Rightarrow$ več plina
se raztopi v tekočini (tkivih)**

Globinska pijanost (nitrogen narcosis)

- Največ podatkov iz obdobja, ko omejitvev ni bilo
- Le redki potapljači lahko opravijo kaj koristnega pri globinah 90m in več
- Reševanje preprostih matematičnih problemov v HB komori je nemogoče po 40m
- Pridruži se še retenca CO_2

Globinska pijanost – kaj jo potencira

- Mraz
- Stres
- Večji napor
- Zadrževanje CO₂

Globinska pijanost

- Pomoč drugim v težavah je tako omejena
- Da sami potrebujemo pomoč ne opazimo
- Efekt seštevanja napak

Dekompresijska bolezen

- Iz raztopljenih plinov (dušik) nastanejo mehurčki (Henrijev zakon), ko tlak v okolici prehitro pade
- Mehurčki škodujejo lokalno ali ogrozijo perfuzijo

Dekompresijska bolezen

Znaki se pojavijo v 12 urah:

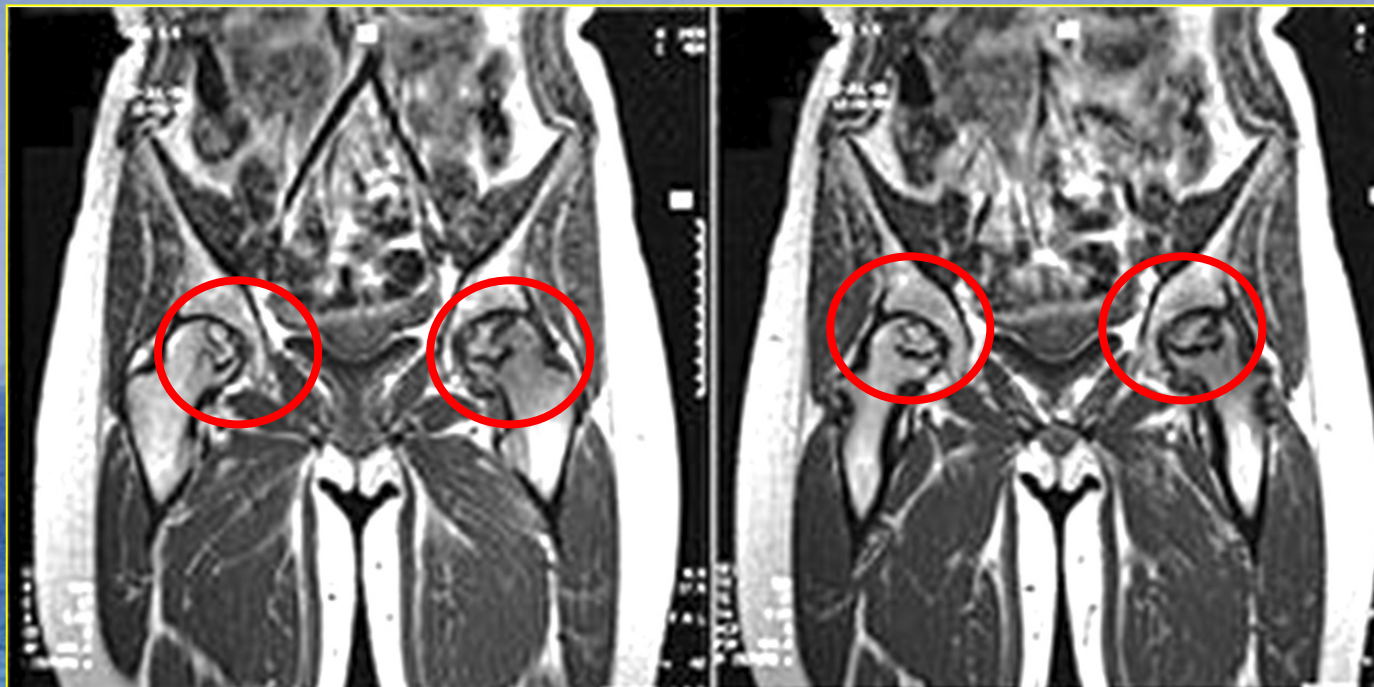
- 80 % v prvi uri
- 95 % v prvih 4 urah

Dekompresijska bolezen

Običajna delitev:

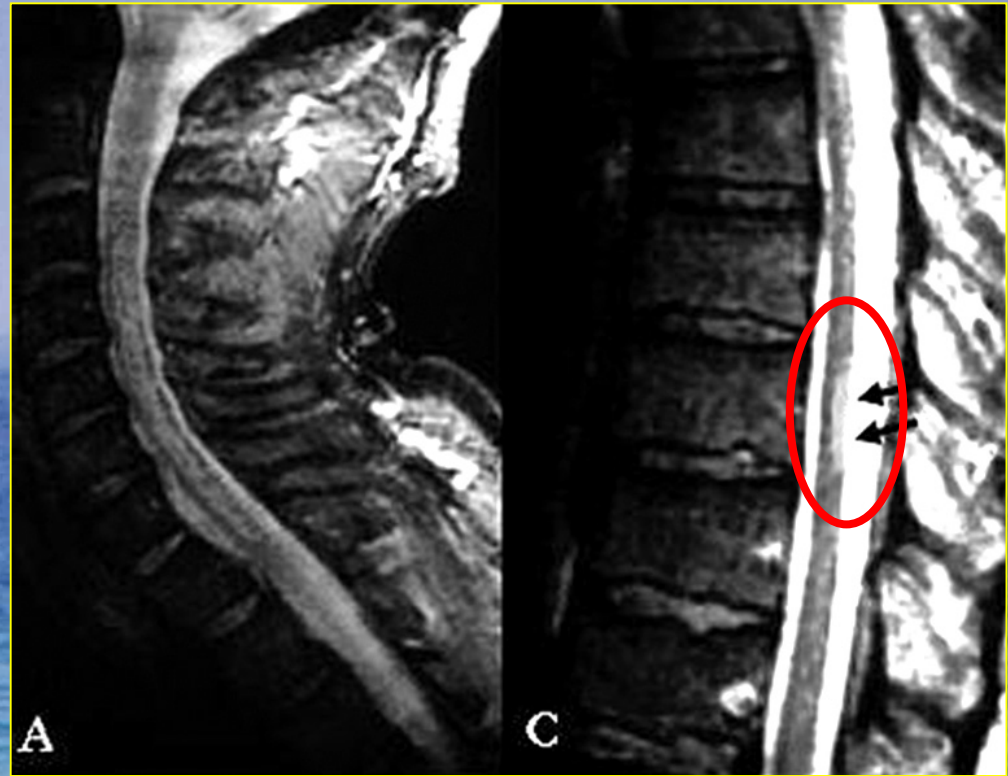
- DB tip 1 - muskuloskeletna
- DB tip 2 - nevrološka

DB tip 1



- Bolečine v okončinah, pritisk bolečino ublaži (bends)
- Roke 3 x pogostejše kot noge
- Lahko preide v DB tip 2

DB tip 2



- Predvsem hrbtenjača
- Težave odvisne od višine prizadetosti hrbtenjače
- Najpogostejše ledveni del hrbtenjače

DB tip 2 - pljučna oblika

- Mehurčki iz venskega sistema zamašijo pljučne arteriole
- Klinična slika kot pri običajni pljučni emboliji – oviran je pretok iz D srca skozi pljuča v L srce (obstruktivni šok, dušenje)

Dekompresijska bolezen zdravljenje

- Rekompresija v hiperbarični komori
- Prva pomoč: kisik, stalen nadzor med prevozom do komore



Pozni nevrološki zapleti potapljanja

258

British Journal of Industrial Medicine 1991;48:258–266

Neurological long term consequences of deep diving

K Todnem, H Nyland, H Skeidsvoll, R Svihus, P Rinck, B K Kambestad, T Riise, J A Aarli

Br J Sp Med 1994; 28(2)

Self-reported long-term effects of diving and decompression illness in recreational SCUBA divers

Dan McQueen BMed Sci, Gerry Kent PhD and Andrew Murrison MB ChB

Department of Psychiatry, University of Sheffield, Sheffield, UK

Pozni nevrološki zapleti potapljanja



Pozni nevrološki zapleti potapljanja zlasti ko smo že imeli DB!

The divers reported significantly more symptoms from the nervous system than the controls. Concentration difficulties and paraesthesia were the most prominent symptoms. The divers are more informed of neurological symptoms because of their education and training. The symptoms were, however, strongly correlated with DCS 2, saturation diving, deep

Table 1. Percentage of divers in the two groups reporting specific health symptoms

<i>Symptom</i>	<i>Accident group</i>	<i>Control group</i>	<i>Significance*</i>
Eyesight deterioration	40	50	n.s.
Double vision	5	6	n.s.
Hearing deterioration	32	20	n.s.
Tinnitus	30	16	n.s.
Vertigo	19	6	n.s.
Headache	46	28	n.s.
Epilepsy	0	0	n.s.
Weakness or clumsiness	19	0	<0.01
Sensitivity to alcohol	27	24	n.s.
Irritability	14	6	n.s.
Difficulty concentrating	46	26	n.s.
Poor appetite	5	6	n.s.
Hot or cold feelings	22	2	<0.001

*Mann-Whitney *U* test; n.s. not significant

Pozni nevrološki zapleti potapljanja zlasti ko smo že imeli DB!

Neurology. 2000 Dec 12;55(11):1743-5.

Neurologic outcome of controlled compressed-air diving.

Cordes P, Keil R, Bartsch T, Tetzlaff K, Reuter M, Hutzelmann A, Friege L, Meyer T, Bettinghausen E, Deuschl G.

Department of Neurology, Christian-Albrechts University of Kiel, Germany.

The authors compared the neurologic, neuropsychological, and neuroradiologic status of military compressed-air divers without a history of neurologic decompression illness and controls. No gross differences in the neuropsychometric test results or abnormal neurologic findings were found. There was no correlation between test results, diving experience, and number and size of cerebral MRI lesions. Prevalence of cerebral lesions was not increased in divers. These results suggest that there are no long-term CNS sequelae in military divers if diving is performed under controlled conditions.

Zaključki

- Nesrečam se izognemo z **znanjem**, telesno pripravljenostjo, nikoli se ne potapljammo blizu meje zmogljivosti
- Težave moramo (ker jih ne zaznavamo) **predvideti** = poznati klinično sliko, ukrepe, telefonske številke, možnosti transporta

NIKOLI SE NE POTAPLJAJ SAM !



**V DVOJE JE VARNEJE IN
LEPŠE**



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Comprehensive information about diving and undersea medicine for the non-medical diver, the non-diving physician and the specialist. Online Questions, answers and comment.

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